

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.83

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 11 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 82 75

August 11 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 81 81

2991 日一初月七年卯乙

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915.

三拜禮 號一十月八英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

GERMANY'S ANTE-WAR PREPARATIONS.

THOUSANDS OF RIFLES TAKEN TO SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

German Press Undertakes Peace Campaign.

WORLD-FAMOUS MUSICIAN, DEPORTED FROM ENGLAND.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

DISCOVERY IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

27,000 RIFLES LANDED BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

August 10, 2.25 p.m.
The Times gives prominence to information received from an authoritative source, that Union troops have discovered in South-West Africa 27,000 rifles packed in cases which were landed a few weeks before the outbreak of war.

GERMAN PEACE CAMPAIGN.

"SIGNS OF INTERNATIONAL HATREDS DECREASING."

August 10, 2.25 p.m.
Apparently a German press campaign with a view to peace has begun. The Dutch newspaper, the *Rotterdamsche Courant* gives prominence to an article which it says it received from a diplomatic source. After blaming Sir Edward Grey for the war, the writer dwells on the heavy British losses and says that neither in the East nor West is there a prospect of decisive results. He hopes that the British people will listen to the voice of reason in view of the increasing signs that international hatreds are decreasing.

KAISER'S FAVOURITE PIANIST.

DEPORTED FROM ENGLAND.

August 10, 2.25 p.m.
Madame Janotha, the Kaiser's favourite pianist, has been arrested in London and deported.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH BATTLESHIP SUNK.

August 9, 5.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a Turkish battleship reports that the Turkish battleship *Barbarossa* has been sunk by an enemy submarine. The greater part of the crew of the *Barbarossa* was saved. The communicate remarks that the loss of the vessel, however, is regrettable.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN AFRICA.

August 9, 6.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the French are operating with great success in the southern and eastern Cameroons. "We shall soon re-occupy the whole of the Congo ceded to Germany in 1911. The Germans have evacuated Gadi. Progress in encircling them continues."

WARSAW LIBRARY IN CULTURED HANDS.

August 9, 6.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd states that the magnificent library of Warsaw University could not be removed in time to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands.

BULGARIA AND THE GERMAN BANKS.

August 9, 6.20 p.m.
Bulgaria has apparently succeeded in arranging with German banks for the payment of a further instalment of the loan concluded prior to the war.

THE DOMINIONS AND THE EMPIRE.

August 9, 6.20 p.m.
The Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G., Premier of Canada, on receiving the freedom of the city of Bristol, predicted that the Dominion contingents fighting in comradeship in France and the Dardanelles would tend to create imperial unity in the future. He paid a warm tribute to the successes of Bler and Britain in South-West Africa, and said he would take back to Canada an expression of the strong determination to struggle without ceasing till the war was brought to an honourable and triumphant issue (loud cheers). The Dominion would give their best in the cause of the Empire and of liberty (cheers).

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S BULLETIN.

August 9, 9.55 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French, in his bulletin, says the artillery on both sides has been active at Ypres since the 1st inst. "We had the advantage," he adds, "after a successful bombardment to-day, in which the French on our left co-operated effectively. We attacked, and re-took all the trenches at Hooge which were recently captured by the enemy. We further progressed northward and westward of Hooge, extending the front of the trenches captured, by 1200 yards. During the fighting we shelled and derailed a German train at Langemark, setting fire to the trucks. We captured three officers, 124 men and two machine guns."

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

SAARBRUCK BOMBED BY THE FRENCH.

August 10, 9.40 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—The day has been relatively quiet along the whole front. There have been artillery actions at different points. A squadron of thirty-two bomb-carrying aeroplanes, escorted by scouting machines, started in the morning to bombard the station and factory at Saarbrück. The atmosphere was unfavourable, the valleys being shrouded in mist, and the sky cloudy, but twenty-eight machines reached the goal and dropped a hundred and sixty-four bombs. The escort drove off the aviatiks which attempted to bar the way. Numerous columns of smoke and fires were observed above the points bombarded.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

RUSSIANS REPULSE GERMAN FLEET.

August 10, 3.35 a.m.
A Petrograd communique states:—We repulsed persistent attacks by a German fleet of nine battleships, twelve cruisers, and numerous destroyers at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga on the 8th. Our aeroplanes in dropping bombs contributed to our success. One enemy cruiser and two destroyers were damaged by Russian mines.

ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

August 10, 3.35 a.m.
A Petrograd communique reports that the enemy on Saturday night renewed his attacks on the fortifications of Korne, and severely bombarded our positions all Sunday with guns of all calibres, including their heaviest. The enemy's attacks against our advanced positions were most desperate. His assault on the western front of Korne on Sunday night was everywhere repulsed with enormous losses. Our artillery replying to the bombardment vigorously, the Russians between the Dwina and the Neimen pressed the enemy in the direction of Friedriehstadt and dislodged the German advance guards north-east of Vilkomir Fort and from a number of villages, inflicting severe losses and taking a number of prisoners. There were isolated actions on Sunday on the left of the Narva, particularly in the direction of Somaa and north of the Lomaa-Ostrow road.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

WHAT THE GERMANS ARE STRIVING FOR.

August 10, 5.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd says that naval circles explain the value attached to the Germans' securing naval possession of the Gulf of Riga, which would enable the fleet powerfully to support an army occupying the western coast of the Gulf. The enemy delivered three attacks, attempting to force the mine defences which the Russian fleet, assisted by seaplanes, protected. All attacks were repulsed.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

British Coinage.

From some old Parliamentary returns Mr. J. H. Schooling has prepared the following summary of the coins of the Realm made during the Nineteenth Century.

Name of Coin.	Number made.	Face value.
Gold Coins.		£
Five-Pound Piece ...	73,360	366,800
Two-Pound " ...	151,183	302,366
Guinea " ...	361,473	379,547
Sovereign " ...	284,214,216	284,214,216
Half-Guinea " ...	3,251,794	1,707,192
Half-Sovereign " ...	117,182,912	58,591,471
Seven-Shilling Piece " ...	6,842,140	2,394,740
Total, Gold Coins...	412,077,108	347,956,341

Silver Coins.		£
Crown ...	9,098,438	2,274,609
Four-Shilling Piece ...	2,889,830	587,966
Half-Crown ...	89,908,385	11,238,548
Florin ...	92,496,576	9,249,657
Shilling ...	339,836,408	16,991,770
Sixpence ...	282,049,210	6,573,730
Fourpence ...	20,622,420	343,707
Threepence ...	137,767,080	1,722,026
Twopence ...	700,800	5,840
Penny-halfpenny ...	479,670	2,998
Penny ...	811,920	3,383
Total, Silver Coins...	957,354,753	48,944,234

Copper and Bronze Coins.	Number made	Face value.
Penny ...	510,470,016	2,126,958
Halfpenny ...	414,648,881	863,852
Farthings ...	234,384,028	244,149
Half-farthings ...	16,438,104	8,526
Total, Copper and Bronze Coins ...	1,176,941,009	3,243,521
Total, All Coins ...	2,545,372,852	400,144,096

Some idea of this enormous number of coins may be gathered from the fact that it would take one person 100 years to count this quantity, counting at the rate of 100 per minute and working 11 hours each day of the year. The face value of the coins may be understood from the fact that invested at 3 per cent. interest it would yield an income of about £33,000 per day.

The sovereign leads in point of value but the penny is the most popular coin, heading the list with over 500,000,000. The weight of metal needed to mint the popular penny was 4,327 tons 6 cwt 18 lbs. While if the half-pennies were put end to end they would cover 6,544 miles.

Mr. Schooling also makes the following comparisons showing the new coinage per head of the population in 1800-1851 and the average of the 10 years 1892-1901.

	Value of new Coinage.	Population. Millions.	Yearly new coinage per head of Population.
In 1801 ...	450,295	15.9	0.7
In 1851 ...	4,491,894	27.4	3.3
Average of 10 years 1892-1901 ...	8,263,300	29.7	4.2

This shows that the great increase in our population since 1801 and since 1851 has been quite outpaced by the increase in the yearly amount of new coinage per head of population. Although one does not wish to attach too much importance to the increase in the amount of hard cash coined, this increase may be taken to indicate a great advance in the national wellbeing of the nation.

TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH TRADE.

JULY FIGURES.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph")
London, Received Aug. 10.
British imports for July showed an increase of \$16,171,663, and exports a decrease of \$9,633,869.

HOME FINANCE.

TREASURY BILLS REVISED.

London, Received, Aug. 10.
British Treasury Bills have been revised on a basis of 4 1/2 per cent. discount.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is apparent that a German press campaign with a view to peace, has begun.

British Treasury Bills have been revised on the basis of 4 1/2 per cent. discount.

Madame Janotha, the Kaiser's favourite pianist has been arrested in London and deported.

The French say that they will soon occupy the whole of the Congo ceded to Germany in 1911.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports that the artillery on both sides have been active since the 1st.

English imports during the month of July show an increase of \$16,171,663 and the exports a decrease \$9,633,869.

Bulgaria has apparently succeeded in arranging with the German bank for payment of a further instalment.

The magnificent library at the Warsaw University could not be removed in time to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Russian seaplanes dropped bombs during the attacks of the German fleet on Riga and damaged an enemy cruiser and two destroyers.

The Germans on Saturday night renewed their attacks on the fortifications of Korne and severely bombarded their positions all Sunday.

The German fleet delivered three attacks in attempting to force the mine defences of the Gulf of Riga but the Russians assisted by the seaplanes protected all the attacks.

The Times gives prominence to information from an authoritative source that the Union troops discovered in South West Africa, 27,000 rifles packed in cases, which were landed a few weeks before the outbreak of war.

Naval experts in Petrograd explain the value attached to the Germans' securing the naval possession of the Gulf of Riga, which will enable the fleet powerfully to support an army occupying the western coast of the Gulf.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

Extraordinary General meeting
R.H.K. Golf Club—5.30 p.m.

NOTICES

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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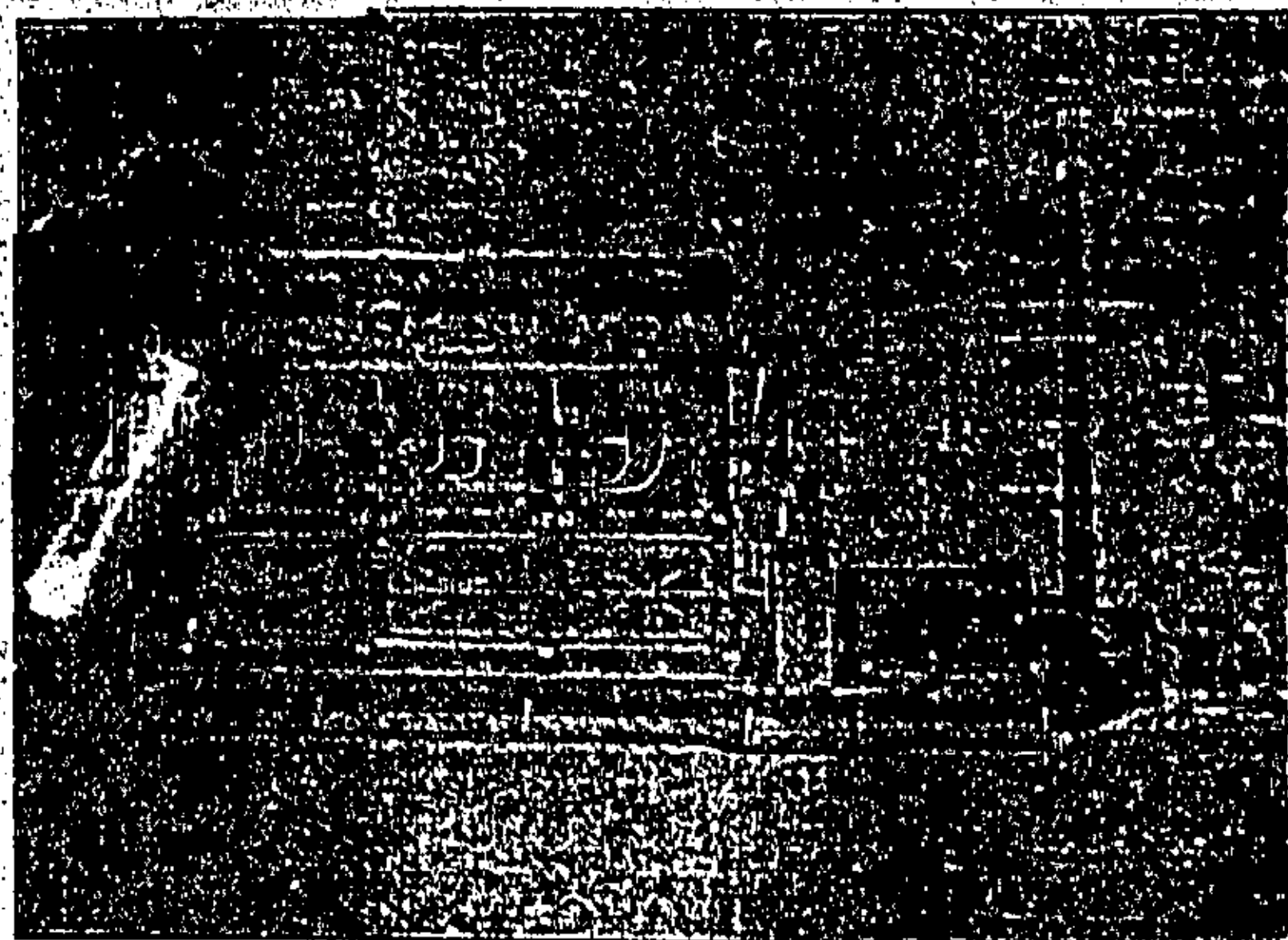
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Our Russian Allies. During the year's war there has been a growing feeling of admiration for our Russian allies, a feeling not only shared by her friends but also acknowledged by her enemies. It is true there have been occasions when the situation on the eastern front has been regarded with serious misgivings. But, however critical the position, Russia has hitherto seemed to pull through, and our minds have been set at rest by news of the successful strategy. At the present time the policy of Russia might be described, to use a boxing term, as "milling on the retreat." In taking Warsaw the Germans have lost thousands of men, and after this pitiful and wicked waste of life she finds a deserted city with everything that might be of military value removed. So thorough and systematic had been the evacuation that even telegraph and telephone wires, church bells, and machinery were taken away. To avoid a repetition of events in Belgium, all art treasures have been sent to Moscow. These measures may seem quite natural and surely they absolutely condemn German methods of warfare.

Daily Press.

The Political Crisis in Japan. The Finance Minister's problem is where to find the money for this expansion scheme, especially in view of the financial situation created by the war in Europe. Japan has a heavy burden of debt and is paying interest on foreign loans amounting to about a million yen a year and redeeming at the same rate. It is recognized that the financial conditions created by the war in Europe will make the renewal of the foreign loans as they mature practically impossible, and the task of the Ministry of Finance therefore is manifestly one of extraordinary difficulty when the demands for naval and military expansion are being strongly pressed. That the Minister of the Navy as well as the Minister of Finance should have resigned from the Cabinet makes it difficult to form any idea as to the future position of this question, but these resignations certainly suggest that the problem of finding more money for the Navy has had as much to do with the wrecking of the Ministry as the bribery charge against an individual member of the Cabinet who resigned a fortnight ago.

China Mail.

MONTAGNIER'S

Corruption Among Chinese Officials.

One of the most hopeful signs regarding China is that of late the authorities at Peking have begun to all appearance acting rigorously with reference to certain alleged cases of corruption. It seems that there is every reason for drastic action and that such action has been applied in, as we have stated, eminently satisfactory. Corrupt officials have ever been the bane of China's national existence, and so long as they are able to flourish progress is impossible. The stability of nations rests almost entirely upon the integrity of their officials. Like Caesar's wife they must be above suspicion; otherwise the basis of fidelity that is essential for progressive work between nations as between individuals will be destroyed and with its destruction nothing good can be realized. The charges of corruption against certain Chinese officials recently would seem to indicate that such officials realize but vaguely that all the responsibilities they incur in accepting a Government position for, as we have said, and what very evidently it is necessary to point out with considerable emphasis upon them, largely depends China's welfare and her position and standing in the eyes of the world.

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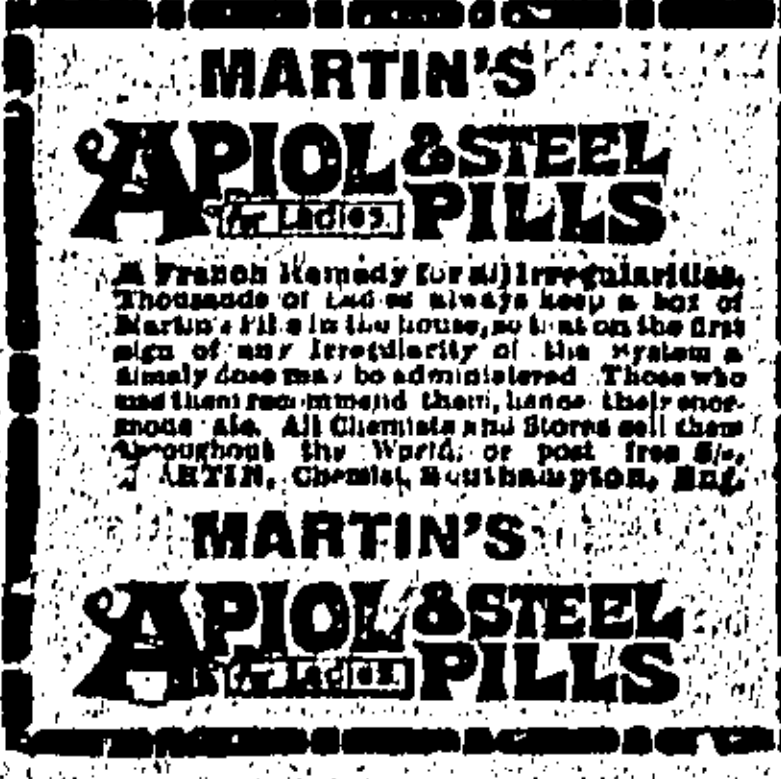
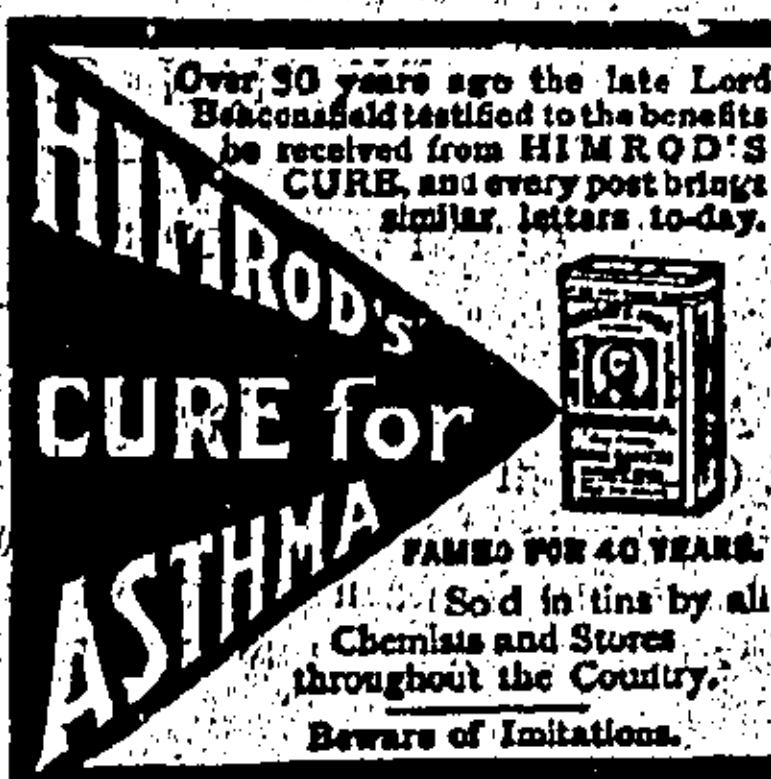
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WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

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Hongkong, 18th July 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Berlin Hotel Losses.
The *Vossische Zeitung* states that the yearly business reports of two of the leading Berlin hotels—the Bristol and the Central—which were chiefly patronised by British and Russian people, show losses of \$500,000 marks. Most of the Berlin hotels have suffered great losses as a result of the war, and several have decided to close should the war last another three months.

Trade Between Japan and Russia.
It is stated that in view of the development of Russo-Japanese trade and of the representations made by the Chamber of Commerce and traders, the Government is now making the necessary investigations with a view to opening negotiations with the Russian Government for the establishment of a Conventional Trade Treaty.

Inventor of Incendiary Bombs.
A Paris newspaper has discovered that the inventor of incendiary bombs and asphyxiating shells, filled with shot, sulphur, bromine, and powder, was Christopher Bernard von Gelson, who in 1840 was Bishop of Munster. He experimented with his new invention before Orlans and Ypres, but seems to have no success. He came by a miserable end, for after meeting a violent death his naked body was thrown on a clay mound, where it remained for three days exposed to the insults of a people who had learned to hate him.

2,000 Years Old Skeleton Found.
An interesting discovery was made a few weeks ago on the farm of K-ir, Belh-lvie, Aberdeenshire, named by Mr. Andrew Paterson. In the course of cultivation in a field near a clump of trees, known as the Marcorain, an ancient grave was discovered containing a perfect human skeleton and three urns. One of the urns was practically whole, but the other two were broken. The grave, which was about 4 ft. long by 2 1/2 ft. in width and depth, was composed of stout undressed alab stones. The find was examined by Dr. Alexander Low, embryologist, Aberdeen University, who expressed the opinion that the remains were about 2,000 years old. Nothing was found in the urns. Permission is being asked to remove the relics to the University Museum.

Early Japanese Intercourse with Annam.
Many Japanese roamed over the world during the Ashikaga and Tokugawa Shogunates, defying the strict prohibition to leave the country by the authorities, says a Japanese returning from Annam, so that ruins sacred to their memory can be found in Annam, although cast into oblivion by time. Hainan in Annam was a trading port in ancient times, continues the Japanese, and there he found a Buddhist temple named "Nihonji," situated in the midst of what was once a flourishing Japanese quarter. Desolated as the quarter is, even now the temple stands, and is occupied by a native priest. It belongs to the Jodo sect of Buddhism which is one of the popular denominations in Japan. In its cemetery are several moss-grown tombstones inscribed with epitaphs in Chinese characters. A bridge spanning a river at the entrance of the old Japanese quarter still bears the name of "Nihon-bashi" or Japanese Bridge.

Six Generations of Performers.
The two grandchildren of Miss Ellen Terry, who made their debut at a Haymarket obsequy performance, belong to the sixth successive generation of stage performers furnished by the famous actress's family. This must surely constitute a record. In several other families—such as the Comptons, the Farrens, the Emerys, and the Grosmiths—three successive generations have shone as public entertainers. Heredity seems to count for more among acting folk than among writers or painters. Theobald left a daughter who has won fame in literature, Mr. Maroon Stone has succeeded his father in the Royal Academy, and there are other cases of both father and son being distinguished artists or authors. But it seems impossible to recall any where the talent was transmitted to the grandson as well.

NOTICE.

Ten Victor Records

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Another group of ten records which are among the favorites in the Victor Record catalog.

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|-------|--|-------------------|
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| | b To the Strains of that Wedding March | Murray |
| 17227 | a Cl. Worm | Victor Orchestra |
| | b In Lover's Lane | Pryor's Band |
| 17229 | a Glory of the Yankee Navy | Sousa's Band |
| | b Universal Peace March | Pryor's Band |
| 17233 | a Red Wing | Dudley-Macdonough |
| | b Rainbow | Quartet |
| 64038 | For all Eternity (Song) | de Gogorza |
| 91086 | Madame Butterfly-Lullima | Destinn |
| 70106 | Portobello Lass | Lauder |
| 70110 | Message Boy | Lauder |
| 64300 | Marionettes-Scherzo (Violin) | Powell |
| 74044 | Traumerei (Schumann) (Cello) | Hollman |

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
MOUTRIE'S.

MUNITION METALS.

Stocks Accumulated in Germany.

On patriotic grounds dealers in the market welcome the interest the Government has lately taken in metals says the *Times* of June 26. The history of the market for years past proves that Germany was systematically organizing for war, while the lack of metal in this country proves that no aggressive policy was ever thought of here.

There were other things vital to war—nickel is one—which Germany must obtain from overseas. Consequently, for many years the German manufacturers accumulated supplies. The outbreak of war found her well equipped with all the metals needed for the manufacture of munitions on an immense scale as the result of the fore-sight.

Spelter for Cartridges.
In this country little was done to secure a steady flow of supplies, should the usual sources be cut off. For instance, the great bulk of our spelter—used in cartridge cases—came, before the war, from Germany and Belgium. There is no lack of zinc ore, but the smelting works in this country have not been sufficient to cope with the supply. Even those works which exist here have not been working at full pressure. Thus in one works in South Wales until lately only seven furnaces were in use, as compared with 12 before the war, because of the lack of labour caused by enlistment. And all the time spelter was advancing towards extraordinarily high levels.

The recent action of the Government regarding spelter illustrates what might be done, if necessary, respecting other metals. First, dealers were asked not to sell any of the highest grade except for cartridge making. Second, they were asked to state what stocks they had under their control, and certain quantities were acquired by the Government at fair prices to be held as a reserve. As a result of the Government's policy prices have lately fallen heavily.

Since the war began the price of spelter has risen from \$22 a ton to \$115, which was reached a week or two ago, but since the intervention of the Government the price has fallen back to about \$95, although yesterday the market showed a renewal of strength.

Nickel, Lead, and Copper.
No difficulty is anticipated regarding nickel, essential to the manufacture of steel. The sources of supply—New Caledonia and Canada—are in the hands of the Allies. The position is comparatively simple and is entirely known to the Government.

Lead comes from Australia, the United States, and Spain, and with the seas open to the Allies,

RIGHTS AT SEA.

American Shipping Grievances.

New York, June 25.—The British Memorandum on the subject of the treatment of American cargoes under the British blockade excites very little public interest. Only a few newspapers comment on it, and the *New York World* is the only metropolitan journal to display any signs of excitement. In accordance with the pedantic standpoint assumed by it since the beginning of the blockade, the *World* describes the Memorandum "as an impediment to the free trade of the world." When the United States, under international law, has rights clearly established, what can be more intolerable, it asks, than to have its professed friend say that these rights will be invaded only with the minimum of inconvenience. After reminding its readers that the United States went to war with Great Britain a century ago for no greater grievance, the *World* somewhat inconsequently inquires:—"If the United States cannot command respect in Great Britain, what reason have we to hope for consideration in Germany?"

Washington despatches indicate that the Memorandum is not regarded as satisfactory, and add that after the receipt of the German decision regarding submarine warfare Mr. Wilson will, if the decision be favourable, despatch another Note to Great Britain.—*Times*.

It is reasonable to expect that all the supplies needed will be forthcoming. Prices both in this country and the United States have lately advanced sharply on buying for munition manufacture.

Antimony—used in bullets for its hardening quality—mostly reached us before the war from France. Now France herself absorbs most of her production, while the Far East supplies this country as well as Russia.

The only question affecting copper is that of price. Supplies reach us from the United States, Australia, Chile, and Spain; and it is evident that if any trouble has occurred in getting delivery at prices originally arranged it is because other buyers have stepped in and offered higher prices. During the last few months copper has risen appreciably owing to heavy requirements for war purposes and is now at \$82 5s. a ton, although a few days ago it was as high as \$86 a ton. This compares with \$60 in July last year.

Dealers recognize that the supply of metal is destined to have an enormous influence on the course of the war, and any steps the Ministry of Munitions decides upon now in the public interest will be logically supported.

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Minden Villas, Kowloon, 3-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

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TO LET.—Queen's Building, The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

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Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.

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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E., No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to **CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.**

TO LET.—From 1st September next, desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course, Fortresses and particulars apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Harkow Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—Houses in Lyceum Villas and Torres Buildings ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to:—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.**

THE POPE AND THE WAR.
Painful Impression on Belgian Ministers.

Paris, June 24.—The *New York Herald* (Paris edition) says the interview with the Pope has produced a painful impression among the Belgian ministers at Havre, and the declaration of his Holiness is likely to provoke a protest, since it contains a denial of facts which cannot be accepted by the Cardinal Bishop of Belgium, who personally confirmed on oath the numerous stories of German atrocities and crimes against priests.

POPE TO LEAVE ROME?
An Invitation to Transfer Holy See to Spain.

Rome, June 24.—It is asserted that the invitation of Spanish Bishops to the Pope to transfer the Holy See to Spain is causing animated discussion as to the possibility of the Pontiff leaving Italy owing to the war. This is the first time since the fall of the Temporal Power that Italy has been engaged in a war on her own frontiers. After troubles in Rome in 1881, when disturbances occurred at the funeral of Pius IX, the Emperor Francis Joseph offered the Pope the Castle of Salzburg as a residence.

TO LET.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—From 1st September, that part of the building known as "Stonehenge" No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—particularly suitable for a Boarding House. Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—In Kowloon, bedroom with large verandah and private bath room, for two Gentlemen, with full board, moderate terms. Apply to:—**"A.S.H." c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.**

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Fraya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.
Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chungking Hotel, Batavia, Kang Chor o/o Electric Light, Macao.

Khanomchud Oil Company Pagoda, Penang.

Nolasco, Macao.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Chinguan, Amoy.

Fooktaihin, Amoy.

Kwangziangsang, Shanghai.

Jiayuenheng 87 West of Kannodo, Shanghai.

Lorchongwoo, Yenchonglon Seefongkal, Shanghai.

Ngiankee Bonham Strand West, Swatow.

Shinchungsang, Hankow.

Son, Chinkiang.

Tsishun Tsuekoodoh, Shanghai.

Wongparlin Mingkee Hotel, Shanghai.

Wongseizze c/o Hanyuetal 31 Cunningham Road, Shanghai.

Luyishu c/o Weibing Bank, Hankow.

Julkhungle Taitung Hotel, Swatow.

R. BLACK, Superintendent, Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.

If you have lost your appetite or are of the big variety of dainty dishes at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE** is sure to tempt you.

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WE COULD MAKE THEM CHEAPER—BUT WE CAN'T
WE WOULD MAKE THEM BETTER—BUT WE CAN'T
None better at the Price.

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"Aertex" ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool.

It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

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THE BILLYSUNDAY BOOK, 1915	3.50	THE SOUL OF THE WAR, Gibbon	6.00
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BEFORE THE BABY COMES, Wheeler	2.75	THE N.C.O.'S GUIDE TO PROMOTION	2.75
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HOW TO SWIM, H. R. Austin	.30	WHAT EVERY SOLDIER OUGHT TO KNOW	.20
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BRUTON'S THERAPEUTICS OF THE CIRCULATION	4.00	THE FLEET ANNUAL 1915	2.00
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SEARCHLIGHTS, A PLAY IN THREE ACTS, Vachell	.80	THE BARBARIANS IN BELGIUM, Pierre Nothomb	2.00
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PURE AND SPARKLING
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The MINERAL WATER
THAT FILLS YOU WITH
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MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.
Single copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915.

SHANGHAI AND THE WAR.

Shanghai papers to hand give lengthy accounts of the enthusiastic manner in which the anniversary of the war was observed in the northern port. We dislike to mention the matter but it may be as well to hint that this is not by any means the first occasion on which the British community of an international settlement in China has by far outdone the British Colony of Hongkong in point of public spiritedness. Hongkong confined itself, in this case, to one Anglican and one nonconformist religious service, and would not be even at the bother of running up an extra flag or two. Shanghai's principal religious service was made a civic affair, with volunteers, police, fire brigade, boy scouts etc. marching to it in procession. It was followed, moreover, by a public meeting, at which the British, Belgian, Russian and French consuls made appropriate speeches that were listened to by practically the entire European and Japanese population.

The speech delivered by Sir Everard Fraser, the British Consul General, which we re-print in another column, was, like those of his conferees, forceful, dignified and to the point, and contained not a little that may be regarded as in some sort a reproach to the more stagnant-blooded people of our own luckless Colony. He pointed out that, after a year of war, Shanghai could claim to have been not backward in its contributions of money and men for the furthering of the war. "I suppose," he said, "there are few who, during the last twelve months, have had better opportunities than I of seeing and appreciating how wide and how keen is that love of country among us here; also how unobtrusive, how content to labour without reward or recognition. To-day we meet to vow, publicly and in unison, to do all we can for our country." Why should that love of country of which Sir Everard speaks be so much more pronounced in Shanghai than in Hongkong? There are, we know, reasons why it is inadvisable that many young men here who were willing to go to the front should remain behind, and it is due to them to say that their absence from the seat of war is a keen disappointment to them. But are there no men in the Colony who would feel uncomfortable when mention was made of "labouring without reward and without recognition?"

To pass on, and drop a delicate subject, we notice that Sir Everard Fraser made a telling reference to the gradual tightening of the link between Britishers and their allies, and to the happy state of things to which it should lead in the future. "We are observed by the hope that the existing union in arms, now cemented by blood shed in a common cause, will in time to come produce such a union of hearts that national prejudice and racial jealousy shall disappear in the warm fellowship of a new United States; united, it may be, not by formal ties, but in the pursuit of true culture and of moral progress." To this all will subscribe. If the world is to get the best out of all the suffering and bloodshed that our enemies have forced upon it, there must be, when all is over, such an understanding existing between the civilised races as has never heretofore existed. We all want this to be the last war; and this it can easily be if society is prepared to profit fully by its lesson. When Germany is once disarmed and given the debased position which her iniquities have earned for her it should be possible for the rest of the world to live in perfect amity and without any fear of serious misunderstandings.

That Coat of Arms.

Things are coming to an undesirable pass when the Chinese of Hongkong make remarks, facetious or serious as the case may be, in connection with the Colony's indifference to the existence of the German coat of arms that still decorates the Deutsche Asiatische Bank in Queen's Road. Not long ago some of the better-class Chinese were openly jeering the British for tolerating this standing insult, but it has been left for a coolie in the employ of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to provide the real gem of criticism. Last night the Chinese who is responsible for taking in, and signing for, the Reuters wires that come to our office held out a telegram envelope to us and remarked aggressively: "That telegram coolie, he talks me this 'long German stamp now,' and he pointed to the Company's arms which are engraved on the envelopes that have recently come into use. The arms in question are a couple of horses' heads with a globe and a sun between them, but to the Chinese eye there is not much difference between this and the double-headed eagle business to which our readers have rightly taken such strong exception. In view of the fact that, even nine months ago, some of the pious Lutheran missionaries in the New Territory were telling the Chinese that the Germans had already got Singapore and would soon have Hongkong, it seems almost time that means (which lie easily to hand) should be made use of to induce our friends. The Hongkong Aeroplanes.

A letter to H. E. the Governor from the Honorary Secretary of the Overseas Club, which was published yesterday, announces that the three aeroplanes supplied by the people of Hongkong have been exhibited to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, who performed the presentation ceremony. It is gratifying to know that Hongkong has had a share in helping in the prosecution of the great war, but some of us may feel that that share ought to have been a bigger one. At a time, long before the war, when other colonies were doing their best to help the Empire in preparing against foreign aggression, Hongkong was doing nothing—even though a comparatively new and unsettled possession like the Federated Malay States could contrive to present a battleship. At that time the Telegraph tried very hard to start a local airship fund, and offered a new egg of five hundred dollars; but no contributions were forthcoming. However, better late than never. The Colony has apparently seen the error of its past remissness, and we have no doubt it will come down handsomely if further contributions should be asked for. Madame Janotha.

Those who have had the pleasure of hearing Madame Janotha play, as well as those who are familiar with some of her dainty and exquisitely finished compositions, will regret that she has apparently not been content to confine herself to her wonderful art but has been mixing herself up with politics. No Government in the world could have been more tolerant towards aliens than ours, and if the authorities at Home arrest and deport a foreigner—particularly one of such distinction as Madame Janotha—the inference is that that foreigner has made himself or herself very undesirable indeed. A great artist is the world's property, and thus one particularly regrets that this marvellous pianist should have given the authorities cause to ask her to leave a country which she had made practically her home and where her art was so widely appreciated.

A Tax on Bachelors.

There is a precedent in this country for a tax on bachelors on the lines of that to be imposed by some German and Austrian municipalities. Such a tax existed in England from May 1, 1694, to August 1, 1708, during which period every unmarried man had to pay an impost according to his station in life, ranging from \$12 1/2 a year in the case of dukes and archbishops, down to 1s. in the case of those scheduled as "Other Persons." Gentlemen paid 6s., squires and doctors of law, divinity, and physic £1 6s., and sergeants-at-law £3 10s.

DAY BY DAY.

WORDS ARE WISE MEN'S COUNTERS. THEY DO NOT PROVE BY THEM; BUT THEY ARE THE MONEY OF FOOLS.—Hobbes.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; overcast.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 3/4 published.

The Mails.
Siberian, Canadian, U. S. and U. K. Mails.—Closed per a.s. Kares to-day at noon.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Sing Kiang to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Unions.—\$935, buyers.
China Rises.—\$157 1/2, buyers.
Indos.—Combined \$154 a. Preferred 97 b. Deferred 97 a.
Douglas's.—\$68, sales.
China Sugars.—\$130, buyers.
Ropes.—\$29, buyers.
Langkats.—Tle. 38 1/2, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9 1/4 d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 25th anniversary of the death of John Henry Cardinal Newman.

Acknowledgment of Periodicals.
The Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Detachment, Army Ordnance Corps wish to express their sincere thanks for the gift of periodicals and magazines received on Saturday last.

The Late Bishop of Amoy.
We are asked to state that it was the Right Rev. Bishop de Raysao of Swatow, and not the Bishop of Amoy (whose death we announced yesterday) who took part in the recent Corpus Christi celebrations in Hongkong.

Harbour Office.
P. O. Charles Aitken, charged Fan Mai master of steam launch Bank Line, with unlawfully remaining alongside the Tait Shai Tsin Wharf in such a position as to prevent the free access of other vessels thereto at 8.40 a.m., on the 8th inst., not being engaged in taking or landing passengers or cargo. Defendant was fined \$10.

Forthcoming Lecture by Well-Known Jesuit Scientist.

The Rev. Robert E. Brown, S. J., of the Manila Observatory, Scientist, who is passing through Hongkong on his way to the Front, will deliver a lecture at the Catholic Women's League Hall, Garden Road, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 6 p.m. The Lecture will be open to the Members of the League and the public. No invitations will be issued.

KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 23.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

T. T. from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Ipoh \$2200.00.
T. T. from Mr. Quong Ki Hin of New York \$1000.00.

Flood Relief Society of Hawaii and Wanchai \$33.42.
T. T. from Yee Kung Ton of New York \$350.00.

New Territory per Messrs Li Yuen Fai, Ling Shin Chang, and Li Tai Shing \$259.10.
Per Kwong Wa Hospital collection No. 14 160.00.

Chan Shi Private school 73.50.
Chinese Shing Kung Society School 43.60.
95 subscribers of 1.00 each \$95.00.

1 subscriber of 20.00 and 2 of 10.00 each \$40.00.

Subscribers of 15.10 & 13.40 \$28.50.

19 subscribers of 50 cents each \$9.50.

1 subscriber of 2.00 and 2 of 1.25 each \$4.50.

1 subscriber of 1.21 and 1 of 1.10 \$2.31.

6 subscribers of 20 cents each \$1.20.

2 subscribers of 30 cents each 60 cts.

Already acknowledged \$425.94.17.

Total \$430,825.40.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

Better News.

This morning there is a comfortable "All's Well" air about the wires from the various quarters, as there was about those received yesterday afternoon. Two of yesterday's wires, by the way, show the Prussians in their usual amiable light. In Belgium they are shooting loyal miners who refuse to work to enable these ruffians to do further mischief, and in Westphalia they have picked out those French prisoners who come of the class that would feel indignity the most keenly, and have used them like convicts. It is comforting to feel that France will know how to avenge these disgusting and gratuitous insults to her citizens. Every day the obnoxious character of the Germans unfolds itself more and more; and, happily, every day the determination of the Allies to denationalise this race of charlatans becomes proportionately stronger. As we had feared, the Warsaw library has fallen into the hands of the Germans whose scholarly characteristics will doubtless assert themselves by prompting the new possessors to destroy the books just as they destroyed Louvain library and Rheims Cathedral.

Round about Riga.

For reasons that are not of the clearest to the mere civilian, Germany appears to have abandoned her overland designs on Riga and to be concentrating her energies on Kovno, some seventy or eighty miles farther south. If she is relying on her fleet to do what it is not expedient for her army to attempt, it looks as though she is booked for rather a big disappointment, for the Russian fleet is by no means extinct and Russian seaplanes seem to be particularly alert just now. Also there are such things as mines. The fact that three successive attempts at forcing these mines were so easily repulsed is significant enough of itself, and it looks as though the Germans will have to attack Riga by land if they want to get a look in at all.

Those Rifles.

It is authoritatively stated, says one of the new wires, that twenty-seven thousand rifles, packed in cases, were landed in South Africa a few weeks before war broke out. In this how the Kaiser's enemies disturbed him "in the midst of peace?" What is sicken himbug the man is. This story of the rifles happens to run well with General Botha's statement of a few days ago, to the effect that the Emperor of Germany had wired instructions as to getting up a revolution within the Union. When rifles sufficient to equip a fair-sized army are landed in British territory at a time when the world is at peace, what about the honour of the nation that sent them?

Still More Peace Talk.

The same old story, dished up in a different form, comes from a Rotterdam paper as to further peace talk. This time the German press is stated to have begun a definite peace campaign and the Rotterdamische Courant gives prominence to an article, said to have been received from "a diplomatic source, which abuses Sir Edward Grey (why do those Germans always abuse him? He had nothing to gain by our going to war); and which says that, in view of Britain's heavy losses and of the generally indecisive results of the fighting, it is to be hoped that she will listen to reason, having regard to the fact that "international hatreds are decreasing." If they are decreasing why is Germany going out of her way to insult French prisoners? Why is the "Imperial" as Tommy called it, still eung as lustily as ever? That "diplomatic source" had better draw another card and try luck again.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Government Railways.

Peking, July 26, 1915.

During the course of the last several weeks, the Censors have impeached all the directors of the seven Government railways, viz: the Peking-Hankou, the Tientsin-Pukou, the Peking-Mukden, the Peking-Kalgan, the Shanghai-Nanking, the Lien-Lo and the Tao-ching. The managing directors of the first two lines are now under custody in the Peking Magistracy, while the charges brought against the directors of the other five railways are to be investigated by the Ministry of Communications; especially the directors of the Peking-Mukden, the Peking-Kalgan and the Shanghai-Nanking Lines. Special officials have been despatched to Tientsin, Kalgan and Shanghai to make thorough investigations for the purpose of introducing all necessary reforms in the immediate future. Both the Lien-Lo and the Tao-ching Lines are losing money every year, especially the Tao-ching administration, and the Government will shortly consult with the Peking Syndicate about it as the line is chiefly used for the transportation of the products of the Syndicate's mines in Honan Province.

Mr. Yen Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Communications, (who has been suspended from duty on account of his alleged complications with the Peking-Hankou and the Tientsin-Pukou Lines) attended the Administrative Court yesterday afternoon to answer questions put to him by the Judges and he returned to his residence in the evening. The preliminary examination occupied about five hours.

On account of the downfall of the so-called "Kuangtung Clique," in the Ministry of Communications, and on the various railways, a large number of Canton officials have lost their posts which are chiefly filled by natives of North China. This is done, of course, to facilitate investigations by the Government into the alleged corruption and other vices of the so-called "Kuangtung Clique" members.

Chinese Politics.

Peking, July 28.

In addition to the various impeachments brought against the managing directors and traffic managers of the Peking-Hankou, Tientsin-Pukou, Peking-Mukden, Peking-Kalgan, Shanghai-Nanking, Lien-Lo and Tao-ching Railways for alleged corruption and embezzlement of Government funds, the former Taitai Chang Teh-chuan and Civil Governor Yin Teh-heng of Kiangsu, in connection with the Nanking 6 per cent. Treasury Bond case, have been re-impeached by Censors who also charged Judge Chu Hsieh-tung of the Supreme Court of Justice for accepting bribes in setting the accused free some time ago, and for dismissing an important case. Both Chang and Yin will shortly be re-called from Shanghai to Peking for trial before the Administrative Court and the Supreme Court of Justice.

Further, the Civil Governors of Szechuen, Fokien and Fengtien have been impeached by Censors for various charges and the late Governor of Szechuen, Cheng Ting-chieh, is now under custody in the Peking Magistracy's Yamen. The late Financial Commissioner and officiating Civil Governor, Liu Yin-tee, of Szechuen, was sent up to the Capital for trial shortly.

These so-called Su-chen shih or disciplinary notes of the Censorate have been very busy in finding faults with high authorities, most of whom are considering their posts as unsafe and insecure, because they may be impeached by the Censors at any time with one or more charges regardless whether there is sufficient proof, and handed over to the Administrative Court for trial. The Su-chen Ting or Censorate is part of the Administrative Court whose President Mr. Chou Shu-mou is also President of the Censorate.

It is interesting to note that some days ago, the Censorate received a petition from a native of Honan who complained that over a year ago, he petitioned the Censors about his ill-treatment by a certain influential

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Excerpts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 11, 1914.

Rupture in Franco-Austrian Relations.

A rupture in the Franco-Austrian relations is officially announced. The Ambassadors are leaving the respective capitals.

The Montenegrin Advance.

The Montenegrins have occupied Spizac, on the Adriatic, as well as two neighbouring towns.

British Force in France.

A Peking message states that the first portion of the British Expeditionary Force has already landed in France.

German Spies Active.

There are numerous accounts of the proceedings of German spies in England—attempting to poison the water supply, etc.

Several Germans are in custody, charged with attempting to blow up railway bridges.

The Australian Forces.

Brigadier-General Bridges will command the Commonwealth Expeditionary Force. It has been decided to organise a small mixed naval and military force to serve within or without Australia.

This will be distinct from the expeditionary force which will be sent to England. The Hon. Mr. D. Millen, Minister of Defence, states that the mobilisation and concentration of the citizen forces has been carried out satisfactorily.

Lady Munro Ferguson, wife of the Governor-General, has initiated a successful movement for the formation of an Australian branch of the Red Cross Society.

Germans Marching on France.

A Brussels dispatch says the Germans are marching towards France, chiefly through Esch-sur-Aisette. The forward movement at Ourthe has ceased and the Germans are entrenching.

Japanese Squadrons go to Sea.

The First and Second Japanese Squadrons have put to sea under the command of Admiral Dewa.

There is reason to believe that Japan will adhere not only to the letter but to the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, to the most extreme limit.

Japan May Occupy Tientsin.

The whereabouts of the German Squadron is not disclosed, but it is reported to be manning British shipping. The protection of British interests may necessitate a step enabling Japan to occupy Tientsin.

Vessels Advised to Give Tientsin a Wide Berth.

British and French shipping companies have been informed that vessels may sail to Hongkong and the North. The ships going North, however, are advised to give a wide berth to Tientsin.

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A Wide Berth.

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
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TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-
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World, will be forwarded free, on application.
—Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

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Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd Aug.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,133, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be
despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 18th Aug.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 11, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA-NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 11th AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 12th AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Taisan. Tons 1651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 15th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship "TAI" will
depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from "S" WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 1 p.m. The Company's
s.s. "Sui Tai" will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainan, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—
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HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Mishima Maru Capt. Wada \$Suwa Maru Capt. Murai	{THURS., 12th Aug. at noon. {THURS., 26th Aug. at noon. T. 16,000 T. 20,000
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	\$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa	{THURS., 19th Aug. at 4 p.m. T. 12,500
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thura- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga \$Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	{TUES., 17th Aug. at 5 p.m. {TUES., 14th Sept. at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 T. 13,500
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Kamakura Maru Capt. Kawabara	{MONDAY, 16th Aug. T. 12,500
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	{FRI., 13th Aug. at 10 a.m. T. 13,500
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 825.
" 2nd Single " 400.	" 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0	
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	
" " " " 1st Return £37.10.	
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" 1st Return £72.	" 1st Return £73.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
2nd " " \$ 90.	2nd " " \$ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	12th Aug. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	13th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	15th Aug. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	15th Aug. at d'light

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.S.S. "Anhui," "Cheng," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Ying-
chow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
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For Freight or Passages apply to—

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Hongkong 11th August, 1915.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	JAPAN	10th Aug.	JAVA	12th Aug.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	10th Aug.	JAPAN	24th Aug.
Tjikini	JAPAN	9th Sept.	JAVA	8th Sept.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
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For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.

First Class to London.....	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....	£60.	" " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco.....	£45.	" " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, PANAMA,
CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENOE BY TRANS-
ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	23rd Aug.	28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
St Albans	13th Sept.	17th Sept.
Empire	6th Oct.	6th Oct.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports,

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND KOOCOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halchong	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 13th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 17th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 20th Aug. at 2.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Shipping Finance.

The report of the directors of the British Empire Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Furness, Withy and Co.), for the year ended April 30, shows a trading profit of £40,002 18s. 7d. After deducting debenture interest, general management and interest charges, maintenance repairs, trustees' directors' and auditors' fees, there remains a balance of £32,367 13s. 2d. The directors have written off the sum of £25,000 from the action expenses account, leaving an available sum of £7,367 13s. 2d., out of which a dividend to the ordinary share capital is recommended at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. This will absorb £3,790 8s. 3d., leaving £3,577 4s. 11d. to carry forward to next account. The company's fleet, including vessels building, has a total d.w. carrying capacity of 74,590 tons. The company was formed February 17, 1914. At the annual meeting of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association a resolution in favour of establishment of a ship mortgage bank was adopted. The preparatory work, it was stated, had already been begun, so that the foundation of that bank could take place as soon as the opportune moment arrived. A report was made on the first eight months' working of the State war insurance. During that period the sum of 5,500,000 crowns (\$1,474,000) had been received in premiums and 298,000 crowns (\$79,864) paid out as compensation for damage, leaving a balance of over 2,000,000 crowns (\$526,000) for the settlement of claims that were still under examination or had yet to be reported. A proposal has been made by the guarantors to wind up the affairs of the Imperial Ottoman Docks, Arsenals and Naval Construction Co., which being incorporated in Turkey, is in a position which no one contemplated when the issue of 5 1/2 per cent bonds was made. Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Vickers announce that they are ready to purchase any scrip at the amount paid up upon it, plus interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum from the date of payment of the respective instalments up to May 25, less income tax.

Steamer Posted as "Missing" at Lloyd's is Heard From.

On December 21, 1914, the steamer Niggen sailed on a voyage from Alexandria to Barcelona with a cargo of cotton. After being seen by the Soldier Prince off Malta, nothing further was heard of her, and on March 4, 1915, she was posted as missing at Lloyd's. Considerable surprise, therefore, was caused by the publication of a cable which her owners, Wilson and Reid of Belfast, had received from her captain, which was sent from Sollum, half-way between Derna and Alexandria, on the North African coast. It contains the bare news that the vessel foundered on December 27th, the captain and half the crew of sixteen being saved. It is evident that the survivors of the wreck must have landed on the desert shore and made their way to Sollum, whence they have been able to announce their Raoph Arden-like reappearance. As far as can be ascertained, says London "Fairplay," this is the first steamer posted as missing of which definite news has been received after her posting, though similar occurrences have been known in the case of sailing vessels. The Derry Castle was wrecked in 1837 on Enderby Island, in the Pacific, and her crew rescued by a Government patrol vessel, months after she had been posted. The American bark Tewksbury L. Swat, wrecked on the Carolines on a voyage from Newcastle, N. S. W. to Hongkong, was another. Although not actually posted, as no insurance had been done on her at Lloyd's, she was given up as lost long before her crew were landed at Honolulu by a missionary vessel, which had picked them up at Ruk, to which place they had made their way in a native canoe.—W. Com's News.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fiddon, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFF

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration),

For	Steamship	On
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Thur., 12th Aug. at 6 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 14th Aug. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 14th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Sun., 15th Aug. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 18th Aug. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 19th Aug. at d'light
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Sat., 21st Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe Inland Sea and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lunad, Sulu, Semporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
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R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
 Subject to change without Notice

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
-----	---------	-------------------

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SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Telephone No. 215. Agents. [14]

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

**BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
 PANAMA CANAL.**

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9. Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

**FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
 VIA SUEZ.**

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED
 General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	14, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.
London	Kandahak	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27, Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.			

AUSTRALIA.

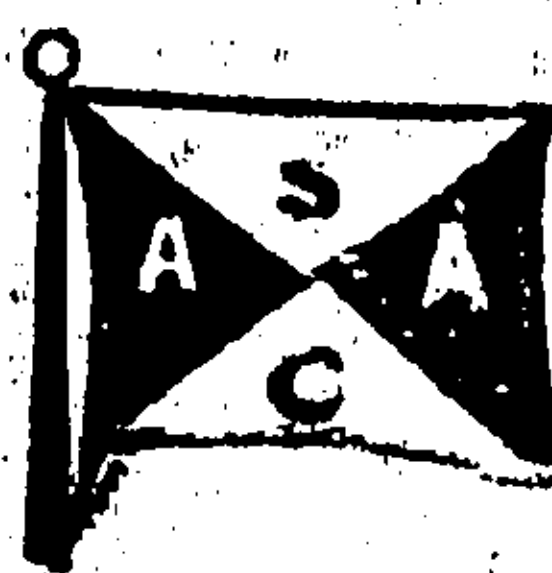
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Singapore	Onsang	J. M. Co.	11, Aug.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	13, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	13, Aug.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	13, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	14, Aug.
Shanghai	Novara	P. & O.	14, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Halmun	D. L. Co.	17, Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	21, Aug.
Mauritius and South African			
Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nora	P. & O.	26, Aug.
Shanghai	Tjibanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibaroem	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

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Saturday 6th November.

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"SEIKO MARU" End of Aug.

"GISHUN MARU" M. of Sept.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th Aug. 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived at Vancouver on Friday the 30th July, at 4 p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 20th inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. & O. Line s.s. MADAWASKA from New York is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th August.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGS-IA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queenland and Philippine Ports on the 4th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 29th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The O. & A. Line s.s. SALAMIS arrived at Durban on the 3rd inst.

The s.s. JAPAN sailed from Calcutta this morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

The s.s. JAPAN from Calcutta left Rangoon yesterday morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

The s.s. DUNERA sailed from Calcutta on the 7th inst., and may be expected on or about the 25th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 2367, W. O. Passmore, 1st inst.—Swatow, 29th ult. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1123, W. M. Mooney, 4th inst.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Korea, Am. s.s. 5651, A. W. Nelson, 4th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst. Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Hinsang, Br. s.s. 1885, A. O. Kennedy, 4th inst.—Sandakan, 29th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tjikin, Dut. s.s. 6000, Lap, 4th inst.—Batavia, 24th ult. Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Skale, Norw. s.s. 629, Odd Randers, 4th inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult. Rice—Chinese.

Hauroto, Br. s.s. 1276, H. Haymon, 3th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst. General—S. & Co.

Rynang Maru, Jap. s.s. 1753, Kanada, 5th inst.—Dairen, 29th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Dainigetszan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1835, M. Tanaka, 5th inst.—Hongay, 2nd inst. Gen.—S. & Co.

Quarta, Br. s.s. 2400, G. Hooker, 6th inst.—Bangkok, 30th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1027, O. Falen, 6th inst.—Bangkok, 30th ult. Rice—T. & Co.

Chusan, Br. s.s. 1338, Robertson, 7th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—B. & S.

Manang, Br. s.s. 1543, G. N. Alcock, 9th inst.—Sandakan, 3rd inst. Wood—J. M. & Co.

Yasaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 6879, J. Yamawaki, 5th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chongtu, Br. s.s. 1395, Speed, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 31st inst. Rice—B. & S.

Feiching, Chinese s.s. 997, B. Balno, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst. Gen.—C. M. S. Co.

Sinkiang, Br. s.s. 1616, C. C. Williams, 9th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Atagason Maru, Jap. s.s. 1524, Hovi, 9th inst.—Samarang, 29th ult. Sugar—Sugar—M.B.K.

Siberia, Am. s.s. 5655, H. Zoeder, 10th inst.—San Francisco, 18th July, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Tientien, Br. s.s. 1227, John Cogan, 10th inst.—Saigon, 5th inst. Rice—B. & S.

Tribodan, Dut. s.s. 7700, S. N. Kroes, 10th inst.—Amoy, 8th Aug. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1093, Loask, 10th August—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1172, Pusey, 10th August—Esigon, 6th ult. Rice—Chinese.

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LONDON	Blemondstein	22nd Sept.

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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	111	12' 6" top, 10' 6" bottom	12' 6"	1' 6"
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BRITISH DESTROYER STRIKES A MINE.

H.M.S. LYNX SINKS IN NORTH SEA.

August 10, 10.45 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that the destroyer Lynx struck a mine in the North Sea yesterday and sank. Four officers and 22 men were saved.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

GERMAN ATTACK EASILY REPULSED.

August 10, 10.45 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French states in a bulletin that the gains at Hooge have been consolidated and a German attack easily repulsed. After this there was a violent artillery engagement the result of which was that all the trenches to the south of Hooge, both British and German became untenable, necessitating slight withdrawals but making no material difference to the positions.

THE NEW NAVAL V.C.

Memorable Exploit of the E 11.

The award of the Victoria Cross to the Commander of the submarine E 11 was announced on June 28.

It is just a month since it was first revealed that Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith's boat had been operating in the Sea of Marmora, and had made a dramatic appearance off Constantinople itself. On May 27 an admiralty communiqué announced that E 11 had sunk in the Sea of Marmora a vessel containing a great quantity of ammunition, comprising charges for heavy howitzers, several gun-mountings, and a 6-inch gun. She also chased a supply ship with a heavy cargo of stores, and torpedoed her alongside the pier at Rencosta. A small store ship was also chased and run ashore. E 11 then entered the Golden Horn and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode.

Some idea of the hazardous nature of the service upon which E 11 and E 14 have been so successfully employed is afforded by the fact that three submarines of the Allies have been lost in undertaking duties of a similar character. The French boat Siphir was sunk in the middle of January, our own E 15 on April 17, and the Australian vessel A.E. 2 on April 30.

Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith's Career.

Lieutenant-Commander Martin Eric Nasmith, V.O., entered the Service in 1897, and reached the rank of lieutenant on May 15, 1905. In passing for lieutenant he took first-class certificates in seamanship, gunnery, and torpedo. His association with the submarine branch began when he was appointed to the depot-ship Tuam, then commanded by Captain Reginald Bacon, on July 4, 1904, for a course of instruction in the mechanism and handling of the new boats. He had previously had experience in torpedo craft, and on April 14, 1902, while he was serving as a midshipman in the battleship Renown, in the Mediterranean, he was "lent" to the destroyer Dragon for a period of training. It is a coincidence, by the way, that among the other midshipmen in the Renown at this time was the present Lieutenant-Commander Edward C. Boyle, who, in command of E 14 has also gained the V.O. for his service in the Sea of Marmora.

Nasmith early qualified for the command of a submarine. Although such vessels were then scarce, he was placed in charge of one of them on July 1, 1905. The identity of the boat was not shown in the "Navy List," but it must have been either of the original "Holland" or the "A" classes, as these were all which then existed. In May, 1907, Lieutenant Nasmith was given command of O 7 in the Portsmouth flotilla. After 18 months in this vessel he had a spell of services in the regular line, being appointed on November 1, 1908, as a watch-keeper in the battleship Indomitable. Returning to submarine duty in January, 1911, he was given command of O 18, and in the following September became captain of D. 4. Three months after this interesting event Lieutenant Nasmith was placed in command of the submarine depot-ship Arrogant at Portsmouth, coupling this appointment with that of assistant to the Commodore of the Submarine Service. He was also responsible for instructional and drafting duties. In this post he remained for two years, or until war broke out, when he was immediately appointed in command of his present vessel, E 11. He reached the grade of lieutenant-commander in May, 1913.

LATEST SHIPPIG NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.
The P. & O. s.s. NOVARA left Singapore for this Port on the 10th instant at morning with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 15th inst. at about daylight.
The S.S. shipped from Hongkong by the C. P. & S. s.s. MONTAGLE on the 7th July reached New York on the 7th Aug.
The C. P. & S. s.s. MONTAGLE left Vancouver on the 8th August.

Up to the Minute.
The following quotations appeared too late for insertion on our page 4.
Macao Steamboats. — \$20, sales and buyers.
Indos. — \$154, sales.
Star Ferries. — \$30, sales and buyers.
China Sugars. — \$130, sales and buyers.
Lazos. — \$45, sellers.
Langkats. — Tls. 38, buyers.
Trombe. — 30, buyers.
Shanghai Docks. — Tls. 57, sales and buyers.
China Light and Power. — \$41, sales and buyers.
Cements. — \$8.20, sellers.
H. K. Electrics. — \$45, sales.
H. K. Ropes. — \$30, sales.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Inspection of Kit.

Yesterday all four companies of the Volunteer Reserve turned out for annual inspection of kit. There was a good muster of officers and men, and the inspection was carried out under the superintendence of Major Wakeman, Officer Commanding H.K.V.R. A considerable number of the general public put in an appearance under the impression that a general parade was to be held; but, though this was not the case, people had an excellent opportunity of seeing this very useful body of men all together, and it has to be owned that they do the Colony credit. At a time when there is so much talk of the necessity for enforced service, it is a matter on which Hongkong has every right to congratulate itself, that a large number of men of every class, the majority of whom have reached at least middle life, can be found willing to give up a good deal of time and labour in order to make themselves efficient, for the sake of the Colony.

From what we were able to see yesterday, and from all that we have heard of the Reserves, they are, almost without exception, quite as keen and enthusiastic as the youngest Volunteer could be, and those who have seen them at their drill will bear testimony to their general smartness. To many, attendance at drill or parade or guard means a serious sacrifice either of valuable time or of much needed rest, and to these all honour is due for their readiness to enrol themselves and to set an example to the younger men. It may be permissible to remark that, in the long run, they themselves are the gainers, for, during the past twelve months there has been a very marked improvement in the physique and general fitness of the men of the Colony, and many who, formerly sighed for some healthy occupation for their leisure hours have now found it. The obligation thus becomes mutual.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D. State:—

Joined.
Sapper G. H. White joined the Corps on 11th inst., allotted Corps No. 1890 and posted to Engineer Company.

Resignations.
Pte. R. H. Whittall is permitted to resign, dated 11. 8. 15.

Inspection of Arms.
Members of No. 3 Section Scouts Company will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters on Thursday, 12th inst., before 10 a.m., for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Friday, 13th inst.

Parades.
Parades for Thursday, 12th inst. 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section), No. 2 Section Artillery, Centre Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company who have not been passed out—Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sgt. Major Highy. Remainder Nil.

Detail.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, on duty until to-morrow morning—Scouts Company, Officer on duty Capt. Stewart. Next for duty H. K. V. R.

Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night, No. 2 Section Artillery, and the following members of Signalling Section:—Ptes. Ramsay, Jennings, Jacobs and Young. Officer on duty, Capt. Murray Scott. Next for duty, H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer until to-morrow morning, Lieut. Danby. Orderly Sergeant until to-morrow morning, Sergt. Silas.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Friday July 2.

The Outlook.

There is no doubt that the views of the public in this country about the war have recently undergone a change. At the outset of the war all the military critics who spill so much ink in the newspapers, and most of the professional soldiers, helped to spread the belief that the fighting would be all over in a few months. Sir John French did not conceal his opinion that Christmas would see the end of it. In this respect we were almost as cocksure as the Germans, who gaily prophesied in Berlin, when war was declared, that they would be in Paris in six weeks, and win the war by Christmas. How near they were to realising the first part of that prophecy, and how far they are from accomplishing the second, only those who understand the real military import of what has happened and is now happening. It was the opinion of some of the very highest and best authorities in Europe, at the outset of the war, that no nation could maintain the stupendous and crushing cost of a modern European war very long. The theory was that modern war was on a grand scale would be brief, bloody, and decisive. There is a tendency now to modify that theory, and everybody is beginning to accept, with as much resignation as possible, the view that the present war may drag on until the end of next summer. Lord Kitchener has never been among the sanguine critics who expected a very short war. But, on the other hand, I am told on excellent authority that he does not accept the view that it will be so long drawn out as that. But for shortage of ammunition it would probably have been finished before the next winter was well upon us. But the Russian setback has materially changed the programme. The Germans will probably make another desperate bid, not for a decisive success, because that is now beyond their hopes, but for something appreciable, with the object of extracting from the Allies a peace of despair.

Germany's Hope.

The fervent hope in Berlin is that, if they can deal staggering or heavy blows east and west before the end of the summer, the Allies may be inclined, with another long winter campaign drearily confronting them, to listen to specious proposals for a peace settlement sufficiently favourable to Germany to save the faces of the German War Lords. With this object in view nothing will be spared in the way of military sacrifices, the policy of submarine and Zeppelin terrorism against this country will be energetically pursued, and the crafty wiles of German diplomacy exhausted in the attempt to sow dissension among the Allies. But herein Berlin almost certainly deceives itself. Germany underestimates the mutual good faith that animates her foes. She does not understand the honourable interpretation of any international understanding. And she fails to realise the solid depth and thickness of the bitter feeling her perpetual aggressions of the past and the arrogant brutalities of the present have provoked. It is very difficult for the most clear sighted and well informed vision to look ahead at this moment. At any moment one of several factors may suddenly and decisively change the whole fortunes of the war, and all these factors would favour the Allies. The most authoritative view regards the present situation in this light. First of all the progress of events in the East is steadily im-

proving from our point of view. One hears that the Russian retreat is being very skilfully and successfully conducted. Neither the Austrians nor the Germans have been able to report as yet any of those ambitious captures of prisoners and guns that marked some other retreat. And the further back the Russians retreat from the enemy's strategic roads and railways into the trackless regions of their own frontier the less chance there is of anything of the kind being reported. So long as the Russian armies maintain touch and remain unbroken, and so long as they successfully hold the strategic centre represented by Warsaw, the Russian position is quite sound. It is the belief in London that the Russians, with that wonderful patience and big purpose that have distinguished them, have made great sacrifices during their present enforced retreat in the South to maintain at all costs adequate forces to guard Warsaw and their Western line. It is believed that they have refused all temptations to draw troops from that essential service or even to draw upon the sorely needed munitions kept available for the use of the latter in the event of another German drive at Warsaw. If this view proves correct, and one is prepared to back it, the prospect that confronts the enemy in the East is not very reassuring from the point of view of Berlin or Vienna.

Grounds for Optimism.

If the Austro-German forces are going to accomplish their task of knocking out Russia for all purposes of offensive action long enough to concentrate their own energies elsewhere, it is high time they began to reach some decisive result. So far they have merely pushed the Russians back not quite to where the campaign originally started so disastrously for the Austrians. It will not suit the enemy's book to have to face a fierce winter campaign on the inhospitable frontiers of Russia. The grim ghosts of Napoleon's famished legions will haunt them if they do. Meanwhile there are ominous movements afoot among the Balkan States, and at any moment the resistance of the Turks in Gallipoli may collapse under the strain of a war for which they were least of all the belligerents prepared. Once the road was free through the Dardanelles, Russia would speedily be able to mobilise, well equipped for the field, her huge reserve armies, and we should be able to draw some forces away from Egypt and Gallipoli to co-operate in the main campaign elsewhere. Germany no less than Austria has to think also of the Italian advance that is pressing steadily onward from the Adriatic. And what is the prospect in the West? The French and British alike are confident that no concentration of fresh enemy forces can effectually break through their lines. On the other hand, the German lines are constantly weakening under the drain of war while the Allies improve their strength in men and guns. The Germans are attempting in the East, to hold their trenches with a minimum of men and a maximum of machine guns supported by heavy artillery. But there is a limit to this possibility, and the drain on the material resources of Germany must be very heavy. And this brings us to the most important consideration of all. Anyone who realises what the effect of twelve months of war will be on the United Kingdom and France, commercially, industrially and economically, must believe that Germany's situation is pretty desperate. We and our Allies, with the exception of Russia who is more self-supporting than any other European Power, have an open freerboard. So far as the activities of war allow, we can pursue our trade and draw our

supplies from the world's markets. None of these advantages is possessed by Germany. And there is a growing belief that the Tension giant is already becoming more than a little groggy from sheer exhaustion. It is now a matter of history how Japan, in her war with Russia, suddenly had to agree to terms of peace. At that moment the military situation was entirely favourable to Japan, and she had the freedom of the seas. Yet Japan would never have accepted those terms, but for the imminence of economic collapse under the terrific strain of war. It is by no means impossible that the world may be surprised by a similar collapse, only of a much more sensational nature, on the part of Germany. There is a limit to human endurance, and Germany must be approaching it rapidly. People in this country who sometimes feel downhearted, not at the military but at the economic outlook, would do well to remember Baden Powell's advice to nervous scouts and reflect how much worse "the other fellow must feel."

Winston on the Hop.

The gossips who really think they know are quite certain Mr. Winston Churchill will not long remain Chancellor of the Duchy. He is said to have been with difficulty persuaded to accept that Cabinet sinecure, and then only on strictly patriotic grounds, because it was undesirable to emphasise the changes that took place when Lord Fisher married his great career by retiring. The old First Sea Lord is reported to be much upset by what he now probably realises to have been a mistake. Winston will very possibly leave politics at together for a time and throw himself into the war service in some capacity. Some people talk of him rejoining his old cavalry corps, but there is a more plausible theory that Winston will become either first or second in command of the naval air service. That is the way his enthusiastic ambitions looked since before the war. It is odd on we yet live to see Winston among the little stars bomb-dropping.

Anniversary of Armageddon.

In these wild and whirling times some people may have forgotten that Monday, 28th June, 1915, was the real anniversary of Armageddon. It was exactly a year ago on Monday last since the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated. How many people opened their newspapers on the morning of Monday, June 29th, 1914, and read the account of the murder, realised that Gavrilo Princip, an 18-year-old student had fired a pistol-shot in Sarajevo the day before which was destined to set all Europe in a blaze and to change the world's history? Probably most of us in this country were more interested in Jack Johnson's victory over Mr. in a 12-foot ring in Paris. That pistol it was, however, that struck the fatal spark which exploded the world's powder magazine — with tragic consequences to millions of men and women and babes, and results at present incalculable that must echo down the long corridors of time for ever. Could there ever be a more impressive illustration of Fate's inscrutable mystery?

Marly War Horses.

Everybody who knows the middle class English suburbs knows the Marly horses. We mean those reputed bronzes, described by auctioneers as "very handsome and exquisitely sculptured," which adorn the sideboard or the mantelpiece in so many stately homes of suburbia. Invariably they represent beautiful Arab chargers, with long flowing manes and tails, prancing with pride, and in the charge of a decorously denuded ostler.

CASE DISMISSED

Bribery Charge Falls Through Conflicting Evidence.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith B.N., at the Marine Court this morning P. O. Edward Willis charged Chat Kit-tong, master of the steam launch Lee Heung, with unlawfully carrying fifteen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence in the harbour on the 3rd inst.

P. O. Willis in the witness box, said he was on duty at 10.30 p.m., on August 3, when the said launch came alongside the Yaumati Pier, lying alongside another ferry launch. He boarded the launch, made arrangements to count the passengers, and placed a seaman at either end of the launch with instructions to stop any passenger landing. He took the coxswain of the Lee Heung with him and counted the passengers, finding that there were 160 persons on board. The launch's passenger certificate was for 145, inclusive of the crew. When he had finished counting, which took him from three to five minutes, he told the defendant the number, and the latter made a movement with his hand to signify that he did not agree. Witness then ordered the passengers ashore, and when about to leave, was invited by the owner and coxswain of the Lee Heung to go to their shop, which he told them he could not do. The coxswain then offered him \$100 if he would not go on with the summons.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. Yan Kwei, seaman, Water Police, said he was on duty in Yaumati Bay on August 3 at about 10.30 p.m. He was placed in a position to stop the passengers from landing until permission was given; he counted the passengers together with P. O. Willis, and after each was counted, he moved them aside. After counting, defendant went in the cabin, and witness heard him say that there was not that number on board. His Worship dismissed the case, on the grounds that the evidence given by P. O. Willis did not agree with that of the seaman, and that the time given for counting 160 passengers was much too short to be accurate.

A LENGTHY MORTGAGE CASE.

Judgment Reserved

This morning's conclusion was reached in the case in which Tong Shun, of Breezy Terrace, is suing Fung Fia Shan and Fung Yee Chi, merchants of Bonham Strand, in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, to secure a declaration that certain property is free from encumbrances. The case which has been before the court since June 28 and has occupied the intervening time with the exception of the sitting of the Full Court of Appeal has ended in judgment being reserved.

Mr. Eidon Potter of Messrs Hastings and Hastings appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. H. Sharp K. O. instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Sauton, of Messrs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston for the defendants. They stand for classic art in its Victorian drawing room apothecary. They are really made of spelter cast in moulds, and to-day, thanks to the great demand for spelter for purposes in the making of nickel, these works of art are actually more valuable, brand-new, for breaking up purposes, than for ornament. Shops that stock Marly horses can now sell them at a price far beyond their value for melting down. Alas, the poor artists! Their little some steel's are too metalous.

(To be Continued.)

THE
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915

TO-DAY'S
LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

AIR RAID ON EAST COAST.

THIRTEEN KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED.

August 10, 7.20 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that a squadron of hostile airships visited the East Coast from 8.30 last night till 12.30 in the morning. Some fires, caused by incendiary bombs, were quickly extinguished. ~~Some damage was done; but one man, eight women and four children were killed, and four men, six women and two children were wounded.~~

One Zeppelin was seriously damaged by gunfire from the land defences, and, when being towed to Ostend in the morning, was subjected to continual attacks by aircraft from Dunkirk, which were delivered in face of heavy German gunfire. The Zeppelin's back was broken and the rear compartments damaged, and it finally exploded. The night was very dark, and thick fog in places rendered the flying of British aeroplanes most difficult.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. Lord and one of the pilots engaging the enemy were killed on landing.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE DARDANELLES.

BRITISH SCORE AN IMPORTANT SUCCESS.

August 10, 7.10 p.m.

Sir Ian Hamilton reports an important success in the "Anzac zone." Anzac is an abbreviation for the Australian and New Zealand army corps' footing gained on the Chunuk Bair portion of Sari Bair mountain. The crest has been occupied after fierce fighting and successful storming. We strongly held our positions.

The enemy's losses were again considerable. Six hundred and thirty Turkish prisoners were taken, together with a Nordenfeldt gun, two mortars, nine machine guns and a large quantity of bombs, rifles, etc.

The British have made another successful landing on the coast. [The above is the second part of a telegram. The first had not arrived when we went to press.]

A BERLIN CLAIM.

LOMZA SAID TO BE OCCUPIED.

August 10, 8.10 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam, a Berlin telegram claims that the troops of the army of General Scholtz have occupied Lomza.

WAR ANNIVERSARY IN
SHANGHAI.

British Consul's Eloquent
Speech.

The anniversary of the war was observed on an elaborate scale in Shanghai. Services were held in the various places of worship, that at the Cathedral being of an official character and attended by the various Consular bodies and by Volunteers, Police, Scouts, etc. In the evening a mass meeting was held at the race club at which speeches were made by the Belgian, British, French and Russian Consuls.

Sir Everard Fraser H. B. M. Consul General in seconding a resolution in favour of the war put by the Belgian Consul, M. Siffert, said:—

My friends, at this assembly on the date when a year ago the British Empire entered into war, it is fitting that the representative of heroic Belgium should move the resolution which links us in Shanghai with like meetings of our fellow-countrymen throughout the world (Applause). We welcome the presence of our fellow-residents of the nations allied with our own in the present colossal struggle. Amidst all the horrors of war we are cheered by the hope that the existing union in arms now cemented by bloodshed in a common cause will in time to come produce such a union of hearts that national prejudice and racial jealousy shall disappear in the warm fellowship of a new United States, united it may be not by formal ties, but one in the pursuit of true culture and of moral progress (Loud applause). We meet to-day in no spirit of rancour. The gospel of hate we leave to our enemies (Hear, hear). We meet under a solemn sense of duty to be done, of burdens to be borne, perils to be faced, difficulties to be surmounted for the sake of the generations to come; and we are soberly confident in the success of our cause because our people fight for right and for freedom (Applause).

After a year of war, Shanghai claims to have been not backward in contributing men and money to

the common weal. Already many of us have known the loss of relatives and friends, and few of us but apprehend that before victory is attained we must pay the cost in bereavement and sorrow—bereavement and sorrow sanctified and made honourable by the consciousness that they who die in a great and worthy cause yet live on in grateful hearts as martyrs for the cause of humanity (Loud applause). Many of our younger men have made the great sacrifice, offering themselves without regret in the service of their country. They and we who, through age or imperative duty, are debarred from active service, are alike comrades with all the men, aye, and women too, of the Allies, who are able to lend a hand in or near the fighting line, on sea or land, in the hospital or the factory—we are all comrades when in our hearts there burns the steady flame of patriotism, of love of country which, like all true forms of love, is instinct with desire for self-sacrifice—the grand determination not to gratify self, but to spend one's powers for the benefit of others, whatever the cost.

I suppose there are few who during the last twelve months have had better opportunities than I of seeing and appreciating how wide and how keen is that love of country among us here, also how unobtrusive, how content to labour without reward or recognition. To-day we meet here to vow publicly and in unison to do all we can for our country. Such a public avowal must stimulate us to the utmost effort, whether it may be that hitherto we seem to have exhausted all possible means in helping, or whether it may be we have yielded to the temptation to go on as usual and to regard the suffering and striving as too remote to affect us. This resolution, not taken lightly nor as a mere matter of form, must I think stir our hearts like the sound of a trumpet; stir us up to persevere in or to enter on, as the case may be, a course of genuine service in whatever way may lie open to us for God and the right against the wrong, against the tyranny of self-interest and self-aggrandisement (Loud applause).

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...	6	瓜
...	0	紅
...	8	青
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...	14	紅
...	8	青
...	6	瓜
...	25	金
...	10	瓜
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...ed by discount on sub-
food not exceeding 22
in clause 5 in Pro...
in the above Sched...
to an additional...

NOTICES

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.
Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.
Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 164,000.

other contingent.

Minister.
Peking, July 29th, 1915.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE

THE Steamship

From GLASGOW LIVERPOOL

11

hereby informed, that

Wharf at Kowloon, when
and/or from the wharves deliver

after the Goods have left it

inst./will be subject to rent.
All claims against the stevedores

signed on or before the 20th inst
or they will not be recognised.

Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst./at

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Trade Openings in Russia.
H. M. Consul at Batoum reports that, in spite of strong outside competition, few countries offer such scope for the development of certain branches of British trade as does the Caucasus, provided, of course, that efforts are made to fall in with methods of business which, although they may seem novel to British manufacturers and firms, are nevertheless to be deeply rooted that they have become a long-established custom, difficult to abolish, and are, therefore, readily accepted by manufacturers and tradesmen outside the United Kingdom. The Vice-Consul at Novorossiysk reports that American manufacturers are making great efforts to capture trade in the Northern Caucasus.

Early Forecast on Bean Crops.
It may be rather early to make a forecast of this year's bean crops in South Manchuria. However, judging from the progress made so far, the growth of the crops north of Mukden is not quite satisfactory, and it is feared that a little decrease in the yield will follow. However, everything depends on how the weather will come out. If favoured with hot and well-regulated weather, there is still a hope of reaping an unexpectedly abundant harvest. Speaking of the region south of Mukden, so long as no unforeseen freak of weather overtakes the crops, it is thought unlikely to see the actual returns smaller than last year. In North Manchuria, in particular, there is a broad tract of land left for reclamation for the purpose of growing beans. A similar possibility is by no means lacking in South Manchuria either. But, in order to realize any appreciable increase in the area of cultivation, the construction of new railway lines is to be awaited.

Russia and Tea Trade.
There appears to be some uneasiness in the Indian tea trade, says *The Indian*. Apart from their difficulties in obtaining wood for the tea-chests and ships to store them in, the merchants are anxious as to the future of their Russian business. The prohibition of vodka led to a strong Russian demand for tea, by which India hoped to profit. But the abolition of the vodka monopoly, which the Emperor has pledged his word shall never be revived, is costing the Government over a million sterling a week in revenue, and the report has got abroad that the Russian Treasury is considering the establishment of a tea monopoly in its place. The report, though plausible, is unconfirmed, and it may be doubted whether, after her recent experience, Russia will incline towards the experiment of another monopoly of a staple article of consumption.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY IN CHINA.

Royal Proclamation Issued.

A Proclamation forbidding trade with Germans in China and Siam, was published in a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of June 25.
It is now declared that the proclamations in force relating to trading with the enemy shall apply, after July 26 next, to "any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country." It is also provided that where an enemy has a branch "locally situated" in any of these countries nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall deprive the present Proclamation of its force. Article 6 of the former proclamation declares that where an enemy has a branch "locally situated" in British, Allied, or neutral territory, "not being neutral territory in Europe," transactions by or with such branch "shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy."

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten, if Equalled
For Bread Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.-SELLERS										SA.-SALES		B.-BUYERS		N.-NOMINAL	
STOCK.		To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	Highest	Lowest	Highest 14th May. to now	Lowest 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date					
Banks.															
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corp.		\$240 b \$276 1/2	20,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct	840	790	{ £2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14					
Marine Insurance.															
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.		\$377 1/2 b	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec	305 Oct	377 1/2	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.					
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.		\$169 1/2 b	10,000	\$15	2 1/2	45 May	133 Jan	170	160	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914					
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.		\$935 b	12,100	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct	\$935	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914					
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.		\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan	240	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$16 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914					
Fire Insurance.															
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.		\$157 1/2 b	20,000	\$00	20	160 July	140 Oct	157 1/2	130	{ \$9 for 1913					
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.		\$400 b	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb	368 April	400	385	{ \$27 for 1913					
Shipping.															
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.		\$4.50 per s.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan	5 1/2 Dec	50 cts.	30 cts.	{ \$1 for 1906					
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.		\$68 s.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar	27 1/2 Nov	69	45	{ \$3 for year ending 30.6.14					
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.		\$20 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan	22 Dec	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14					
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.		Combined \$154 s.	60,000	\$25	all	79 Jan	50 Sept	154	96	{ Final of 3 1/2 m'king 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913					
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.		\$88- n	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2 Feb	70/- Sept	89 1/2 x div.	82/- x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914					
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.		\$36 1/2 b	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar	40 Nov	37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15					
Refineries.															
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.		\$130 b	20,000	\$100	all	60 1/2 Feb	70 Nov	133	111	{ \$3 for 1912					
Luen Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.		\$46 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan	17 Dec	46	27 1/2	{ \$3 for 1897					
Mining.															
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.		30/- b	1,000,000	\$1	all	41/- Feb	33 1/2 Dec	33 1/2	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)					
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.		\$4 x div.	200,000	\$1	all	3 1/2 Jan	1.90 Nov	4	3.60	{ 1/2 for 1909					
Trench Mines Ltd.		20/- b	160,000	\$1	all	39/- Feb	19 1/2 Nov	32 1/2	32/-	{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15					
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.															
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.		\$79 s.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan	73 Nov	79	68	{ \$3.50 for year 1914					
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd.		\$75 b	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan	53 Oct	75 1/2	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914					
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.		\$75 b	50,700	\$100	all	60 July	50 Dec	57 1/2	49 ex div.	{ Tls. 5 for 1913					
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.		\$92 b	36,000	\$100	all	109 Jan	82 1/2 Dec	93 1/2	80	{ Tls. 5 for 1914					
Land, Hotels and Buildings.															
Anglo French Lands		\$194	13,000	\$100	all	128 July	120 Dec	116	112	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14					
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.		\$116 b	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14					
H'kong Land Investment Co		\$110 s.	100,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov	111 x div.	108	{ \$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15					
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.		\$53 s.	160,000	\$10	all	94 Jan	7 Nov	7	6.10	{ 45 cents for year 1914					
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.		\$40 b	60,000	\$10	all	45 1/2 Jan	44 Feb	40	40	{ \$3 for 1914					
Shanghai Lands		\$102 1/2 b x div.	78,000	\$50	all	98 Dec	89 Oct	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15					
West Point Building Co., Ltd.		\$72 b	100,000	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb	72	70	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15					
H'kong Central Estates		\$100 s.	70,000	\$100	all	73 June	66 Feb	100	100	{ \$4.08 for 7 months ending 31.12.14					
Cotton Mills.															
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.		\$171 b	100,000	\$100	all	78 July	45 May	176	152 1/2	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14					
Hongkong Cotton Co.		\$7.40 b	50,000	\$10	all	84 Mar	7 June	7.40	7	{ 50 cents 31.7.08					
Kung Yik		\$14.60 b	60,000	\$10	all	144 Jan	11 Mar	14.60	13 1/2	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14					
Laou Kung Mow		\$7 1/2 b	80,000	\$100	all	10 Feb	70 May	89	86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913					
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai		\$101 s	40,000	\$50	all	35 Feb	70 Nov	102 1/2	96	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end'g 30.6.14					
Miscellaneous.															
China Porcelain Company, Ltd.		\$10 b	10,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec	10	10	{ 85 cents for 1914					
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.		\$4.15 b	10,000	\$5	all	4.50 July	4 April	4 1/2	4 1/2	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06					
Do. (Spec. shares)			10,000	\$1	all	9 Jan	7 Nov	8 1/2	8.00	{ 70 cts. for 1914					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.		\$7.70 b	15,000	\$10	all	9 Jan	35 Aug	34	34	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14					
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.		\$34 s.	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	39 June	5 Dec	8 1/2	6.70	{ 50 cts. for 1914					
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.		\$1 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan	36 Nov	44	39	{ \$2.00 per share for 1914					
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.		\$45 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan	36 Dec	185	184	{ Final of \$6 making \$8 1/2 for 1914					
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.		\$185 b	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec	194	25	{ Final of \$1 makin \$2 for 1914					
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.		\$29 1/2 b	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr	194	25	{ \$10 % for 1914					
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.		\$20 b	325,000	\$5	all	3/- July	7/- Feb	5.15	4.80 x div.	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913					
Langkats		\$18 1/2 b	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2 Mar	28 Dec	42	37 1/2	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15					
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)		\$9 b	27,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan	14 June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15					
Do (New)		80 cts. b	10,000	\$10	all	83 cts. Jan	75 cts. Dec	81	80 cts.	{ None					
Philippines Ld.		\$4 b	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	{ \$1.50 for 1910.					
H. Price & Co., Ltd.		\$5 b	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	{ None					
Societes des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin		\$20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	{ None					
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.		\$3.00 b x div	20,000	\$40	all	5.00 June	4 Nov	3 1/2	3.00	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15					
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.		\$18 b	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb	17 Jan	18	16 1/2	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914					
Watson and Co., Ltd.		\$6.30 b	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec	6.60 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{ 60 cts. for 1914					
William Powell, Limited.		\$6 1/2 b	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan	6 1/2 Dec	6 1/2	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14					
S. C. Morning Post		\$29 b	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec	29	28	{ \$1.50 for 1914					

WRIGHT & HORNBLY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 11 AUG. 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

August 11th.

Selling.
T/T Bombay 1/9 3/16
Demand Bombay 1/9 1/4
T/T Calcutta 1/9 5/16
Demand Calcutta 1/9 3/4
60 d/s 1/9 3/4
4 m/s 1/9 7/16
T/T Shanghai 78 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight
T/T Singapore 75 1/2
T/T Japan 86 1/2
T/T India 133 1/2
Demand India 133 1/2

T/T Bombay 133 1/2
Demand Bombay 133 1/2
T/T Calcutta 133 1/2
Demand Calcutta 133 1/2
T/T San Francisco & N.Y. 42 1/2
Demand New York 42 3/8
T/T Java 10 1/2
T/T Manila 10 1/2
Demand Germany 2.36
T/T France 2.36
Demand Paris 2.36

On Haiphong 9 % prem.
On Saigon 8 1/2 %
On Bangkok 8 1/2 %
Buying.
4 m/s L/C 1/9 13/16
4 m/s D/P 1/9 15/16
6 m/s L/C 1/9 1/16
30 d/s Sney & M. 1/9 1/16
30 d/s San Francisco & N.Y. 43 1/2
4 m/s Marks 10 1/2
4 m/s France 2.47
6 m/s France 2.52

Gold Leaf per tael \$59
Sovereign 111.20 nom.
Bar Silver 22 3/4 forward
SUBSIDIARY COINS.
Discount per \$100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$20 1/4
Chinese 10 " 120 3/8
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$9 7/8
Hongkong 10 " \$9 3/4

NOTICE

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FOR YEARS KNOWN AS THE FINEST BEER
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR THE FAR EAST.

MAKE AN ALLY OF IT AT ONCE.

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CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN &
LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS
received at rates to be ascertained
on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy-Hainan
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be
ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS received
for 1 year or shorter periods
at rates which will be quoted on
application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1910.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2 1/4
" \$15,000,000
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy

Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

